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NOTES ON THE MENAGE COLLECTION OF PHILIPPINE BIRDS 1. REVISION OF *PACHYCEPHALA CINEREA* (PACHYCEPHALIDAE) AND AN OVERLOOKED SUBSPECIES OF *DICAEUM TRIGONOSTIGMA* (DICAEIDAE)

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ABSTRACT. The Philippine whistlers currently considered conspecific with *Pachycephala cinerea* are divided into three species, with only the Palawan race *plateni* being retained in *cinerea*. The other two species are *P. homeyeri* of the southern and central Philippines and *P. albiventris* of Luzon and Mindoro. Study of specimens from the historic Menage Collection and later material results in the revival of *Hyloterpe major* Bourns and Worcester as a valid subspecies of *P. homeyeri* endemic to the island of Cebu, Philippines. The population of *Dicaeum trigonostigma* from the island of Tablas, Philippines, suggested as probably distinct by Bourns and Worcester, is described as a new subspecies. Lectotypes are designated for *Hyloterpe winchelli*, *Hyloterpe major*, and *Dicaeum intermedia*, all of Bourns and Worcester (1894).

INTRODUCTION

Two of the participants in the pioneering Steere Expedition to the Philippines (1887-1888), Frank S. Bourns and Dean C. Worcester, were convinced that much more ornithological collecting was needed in the archipelago, "both in the discovery of new species and in the working out of the exact distribution of species already known" (Bourns and Worcester,

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1894: 5). Through the generosity of Mr. Louis F. Menage of Minneapolis, a businessman and member of the Minnesota Academy of Sciences, they were able to return to the Philippines in the summer of 1890. The specimens obtained during the following three years were donated to the Minnesota Academy of Sciences, and the fruits of the expedition are generally referred to as the "Menage Collection." Almost 4500 bird specimens (in addition to numerous mammals) were obtained in the Philippines, and 81 more birds in Borneo at the end of the expedition.

Bourns and Worcester (1894) published "Preliminary Notes" on the birds and mammals collected by the Menage Expedition, in which they described 36 new "species" of birds, most of which are now considered subspecies and a few as synonyms. They had intended to publish a full account of their expedition, with field notes, but were unable to find funds to support such a publication. Their notes were made available to Richard McGregor of the Philippine Bureau of Science, and are quoted extensively in McGregor's "Manual" (McGregor, 1909).

The Minnesota Academy of Sciences transferred ownership of the collection, at first to the Minneapolis Public Library where selected mounted specimens were displayed for many years. Eventually the collection, including the mounts, was deposited in the Minnesota Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, now called the James Ford Bell Museum of Natural History (for which the old acronym MMNH is still used). Beginning in 1911, the majority of the Menage Collection was transferred to the United States National Museum of Natural History (USNM). Between 1958 and 1963, 539 Menage specimens were exchanged to Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CM). Several dozen were exchanged to other museums from MMNH, USNM or CM, and several dozen more have been destroyed or have yet to be traced.

This is the first of several proposed papers based on my long-term studies of the Menage Collection. Later papers will reconstruct the unpublished itinerary of the Menage expedition, and will analyze the type material of Bourns and Worcester's new taxa. Bourns and Worcester (1894) did not designate holotypes, and several of their new taxa were described from long series. Most of these syntypes are now in the USNM, and were discussed by Deignan (1961). Unfortunately Deignan made many errors and unjustified assumptions in connection with the Menage types, which I hope to clarify in my proposed paper on these type specimens.

In the present paper I call attention to two valid subspecies, one of which, "*Hyloterpe major*," was described (as a species) by Bourns and Worcester (1894:22) but synonymized by McGregor (1909: 603), Deignan (1961: 471), Mayr (1967: 13), and duPont (1971: 351). In order to determine the correct name to use for the species to which *major* belongs,

I present a brief review of this group of whistlers. The other overlooked subspecies, a race of the highly polytypic flowerpecker *Dicaeum trigonostigma*, was suggested as possibly separable by Bourns and Worcester (1894: 19) and Deignan (1961: 505).

All measurements are in mm to the nearest 0.5 mm (Bourns and Worcester published theirs in inches and tenths). I measured the wing flattened on the ruler, and the bill along the culmen from its base at the forehead. Altitudes taken from the literature are given in feet as published.

SYSTEMATICS

Pachycephala cinerea (Blyth, 1847) (Pachycephalidae)

In most of the current literature, (Mayr, 1967; duPont, 1971), all of the Philippine whistlers except *Pachycephala philippinensis* (Walden, 1872) are considered conspecific with *P. cinerea* (Blyth, 1847), which inhabits southeast Asia from Calcutta to Indonesia. White and Bruce (1986) and some other authors (references in White and Bruce) advocate the use of *Tephrodornis grisola* Blyth, 1843, for this species; Mayr (1967) considered *grisola* unidentifiable. I have not studied the nomenclatural arguments, and for convenience I follow the nomenclature of the standard "Peters" check-list (Mayr, 1967).

Delacour and Mayr (1946: 216) had earlier written of the Philippine populations "Whether or not these 5 forms [*albiventris*, *mindorensis*, *crissalis*, *winchelli*, *homeyeri*] are actually members of a single species, and whether or not they are conspecific with *cinerea* (Malaysia) still remains to be determined." I have examined specimens of all of the Philippine races, and have come to the conclusion that they are best treated as three species.

The first of these is a relatively small, primarily grayish race, *plateni* (Blasius, 1888), which is confined to the island of Palawan. It is a lowland forest bird that is similar to the adjacent Bornean subspecies *P. cinerea secedens* Stresemann, 1913, differing chiefly in its browner (less gray) crown. It is the only Philippine race that I would continue to assign to the species *cinerea*. This makes zoogeographic sense, as the birds of Palawan are frequently more closely related to those of Borneo than to those of the main Philippine archipelago (Delacour and Mayr, 1946).

The second species is characterized by distinctly rufous plumage colors, absent in *P. cinerea*. Part of its range consists of quite small islands, so it cannot be said to be confined to highlands, but on Canlaon Volcano, Negros, it occurs from 2500 feet to 7500 feet elevation (Ripley and Rabor,

1956). Members of this reddish group inhabit the Sulu Archipelago and the central Philippine islands of Cebu, Masbate, Negros, Panay, Sibuyan, Tablas, and Ticao. The oldest available name for this group of subspecies is *homeyeri* Blasius, 1890 (type locality Jolo Island, Sulu Archipelago). Subspecific variation in *Pachycephala homeyeri* will be discussed below.

The third species is found in the mountains of the northern Philippines, from 2500 feet (762 meters) upward, and is quite different in appearance. It is greenish dorsally and gray below, with yellow under tail coverts. There are three subspecies in this species, with the oldest name being *albiventris* Ogilvie Grant, 1894, for the race of northern Luzon. This name has six months priority over *mindorensis* Bourns and Worcester, 1894, the name for the valid Mindoro race. The third subspecies, *P. a. crissalis* Zimmer, 1918, appears to be confined to the vicinity of Mount Banahao, Laguna Province, south-central Luzon, where the holotype and paratype were collected at 3000 feet elevation.

The English name for *P. cinerea* (*s.l.*) in many handbooks is "Mangrove Whistler." Although primarily found in mangroves in much of its non-Philippine range, this species also inhabits lowland and foothill forests. In most of the Philippines, however, the whistlers of this group are chiefly birds of mountain forests. With the division of the former *Pachycephala cinerea* into three species, I propose retaining the English name Mangrove Whistler for *P. cinerea* in the restricted sense used here; even though not wholly appropriate for some populations, it has nevertheless been so widely used that I do not venture to recommend any change. White-bellied Whistler, as used by Delacour and Mayr (1946) and duPont (1971) for the combined Philippine forms, I would retain for *P. homeyeri*. An appropriate new English name for *P. albiventris*, not previously used in this very large genus, is Green-backed Whistler.

Bourns and Worcester (1894) described three species in the genus *Hyloterpe*, now considered a synonym of *Pachycephala*. Of these, one (*H. mindorensis*), is a subspecies of *P. albiventris*, and one (*H. winchelli*) of *P. homeyeri*. The third, *Hyloterpe major*, has been synonymized with *winchelli* by McGregor (1909), Mayr (1967), and duPont (1971).

Bourns and Worcester (1894) attributed *major* to the Philippine islands of Cebu, Tablas, and Sibuyan. They commented that this was a somewhat peculiar distribution, as it was interrupted by the range they attributed to *winchelli*, namely Negros, Panay, and Masbate. Furthermore, they called attention to differences in both size and color between Cebu and Tablas/Sibuyan specimens of *major*, but stated that they did "not think [Tablas and Sibuyan populations] can be specifically separated." This represented a change of opinion for these authors, as both in the original catalogue of the Menage Collection and on the specimen labels, the Tablas

and Sibuyan specimens are identified as "Hyloterpe minor," a name they never published, although in their catalogue they went so far as to designate a male from Tablas (their no. 1454, now USNM 316148) and a female from Sibuyan (their no. 1461, now USNM 316147) as "types" of "minor."

I have restudied the Menage Collection material of this species, supplemented by additional specimens at the USNM. I find the name *major* Bourns and Worcester to be valid for a subspecies of *Pachycephala homeyeri* restricted to the island of Cebu alone. The universal failure to recognize *major* is undoubtedly based on its authors' allocation of the islands of Tablas and Sibuyan to its range.

As originally stated by its authors, *major* of Cebu is substantially larger than *winchelli* (see measurements below), and differs slightly in color. Bourns and Worcester stated that *major* differs from *winchelli* in "the white of the throat less sharply defined;" my notes taken at USNM state that Cebu specimens are "more heavily washed with brownish across the chest" than are *winchelli* from Negros, Panay, and Masbate.

Bourns and Worcester (1894: 21) gave the distribution of *winchelli* as Panay, Masbate and Negros, and did not mention any variation within their series. I find that specimens from Negros average slightly longer-tailed than those from the other islands, but the overlap is extensive, and measurements of the series from the three islands are combined for the comparisons below. Color variation within *winchelli* is puzzling; as Ralph Browning (pers. comm.) has also noted, the Menage specimens from Negros are more reddish (less brownish) on the sides of the head than those from other islands, but this difference is not apparent in Negros specimens collected in the 1960's.

Deignan (1961: 471) listed USNM 316149 from Negros as the "type" of *winchelli*, but his discussion of the Bourns and Worcester series was based on several false premises that I intend to clarify in my future paper on the Menage type material. Nevertheless, in view of the slight geographic variation within *winchelli* it would be useful to restrict the type locality of the subspecies. I therefore formally designate as the lectotype of *Hyloterpe winchelli* Bourns and Worcester, 1894, the same specimen listed by Deignan (1961), namely USNM 316149 (Menage 1440), adult male, collected by D. C. Worcester and F. S. Bourns at Bais, Negros, Philippine Islands, on 12 January 1891. I also formally designate as the lectotype of *Hyloterpe major* Bourns and Worcester the "type" listed by Deignan, USNM 316145 (Menage 1450), adult male, collected by Worcester and Bourns at Toledo, Cebu, Philippines, on 16 June 1892.

The status of the populations of Tablas and Sibuyan remains to be discussed. These are the birds for which Bourns and Worcester used but later abandoned the manuscript name "minor". In their publication (1894:

22) they included these birds in their new "species" *major*, although commenting on their smaller size. They gave only the measurement means for their entire series of *winchelli*, and separate means for their Cebu and Tablas series attributed to *major*. In remeasuring all of this material, I find that sex for sex (males being larger), the wing lengths of Cebu specimens do not even overlap with those from any of the other islands under consideration (see table). There is also a gap in the tail measurements of males, although in females there is a slight overlap. The only discrepancy lies in the bill measurements. Contrary to Bourns and Worcester, the tail and especially the wing measurements of Tablas and Sibuyan birds, although averaging slightly larger than those of *winchelli*, more closely match that race rather than Cebu *major*. The bills of the Tablas/Sibuyan series, however, match those of *major* in length. The Tablas/Sibuyan populations could conceivably be separated as an additional subspecies, with the wing and tail measurements of *winchelli* and the bill measurement of *major*. I prefer to consider those populations merely as the long-billed extremes of *winchelli* rather than recognize a third subspecies, as they also match *winchelli* in color. Combining these populations with *winchelli* rather than *major* also corrects the apparent zoogeographic anomaly of a split range for *major* mentioned by Bourns and Worcester.

Measurements: *winchelli* (Negros, Panay, Masbate; n=22) wing, males 83-89 (85.6); females 79.5-86 (83.5). Tail, males 64.5-71.5 (67.8); females 62-71.5 (66.6). Bill, males 17-18.5 (17.8); females 16.5-19 (17.6).

winchelli (Tablas, Sibuyan ["minor"]; n=10) wing, males 86-89.5 (87.8); females 81.5-90 (85.1). Tail, males 70-72.5 (71.4); females 65.5-72.5 (68.2). Bill, males 19.5-21.5 (20.3); females 18.5-20 (19.0).

major (Cebu; n=8) wing, males 94.5-99 (96.5); females 90-94.5 (91.5). Tail, males 72.5-78 (75.8); females 70.5-73 (72.0). Bill, males 20-21.5 (20.6); females 19.5-20.5 (20.2).

***Dicaeum trigonostigma* (Scopoli, 1786) (Dicaeidae)**

In their description of *Dicaeum intermedia* [sic], Bourns and Worcester (1894: 19) gave the range as Romblon and Tablas. They implicitly restricted the type locality to Romblon, however, in stating "It may ultimately prove that the Tablas birds are distinct, the four specimens secured by us in that island having a much heavier wash of yellow on the throat than the Romblon birds." The reference to "four specimens secured" is an error even if intended to refer to adult males only, as the Menage Expedition collected five such males. In all, they collected eleven specimens of this species on Tablas, of which five are now in USNM, two in CM, one in

MMNH, and three are unaccounted for.

Deignan (1961: 506) quoted Bourns and Worcester's statement about the Tablas birds, and formally restricted the type locality of *Dicaeum intermedia* to Romblon. He listed only one of the syntypes from Romblon, erroneously stating that it was "Bourns and Worcester's own lectotype." According to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1985), Articles 72 (b) (vii) and 73 (b) (i), "The mere citation of 'Type' . . . in a list of types . . . or on a label is not to be construed alone as evidence that a specimen is or is fixed as any of the kinds of types referred to in this Chapter . . . Syntypes may include specimens labelled 'cotype' or 'type' . . ." There are in fact *four* specimens from the original syntypical series of *Dicaeum intermedia* in the USNM on which the word "type" appears, two each from Romblon and Tablas. The same notation appears, in the same handwriting, with the entries for these four specimens in the Menage Collection catalogue. However, the handwriting is not that of the original labels and catalogue entries themselves, and appears to be that of W. A. Bryan, who signed himself in the Menage Collection catalogue in 1907 as "Curator Pac. Orn., Minn. Ac. Sci." Bourns and Worcester wrote "sp. n." on the labels of each of their specimens of their new taxa, some of which bear red original labels and others white. Of the syntypes of *intermedia*, three from Romblon and three from Tablas bear red original labels. Although all of the series rank formally as syntypes, it can be deduced that Bourns and Worcester gave special status to the red-labelled specimens, perhaps intending them as "cotypes," although this designation was never published. The specimen listed by Deignan as the Bourns and Worcester "lectotype" of *Dicaeum intermedia*, USNM 316172 (Menage 2699), bears a *white* label, whereas USNM 316182 (Menage 2698) bears a red original label, and also bears the later entry as "type" in the same (Bryan) handwriting as that on the alleged lectotype. It appears more appropriate to designate formally as lectotype of *Dicaeum intermedia* one of the specimens to which Bourns and Worcester had attached a red label, so I therefore so designate USNM 316182 (Menage 2698), adult male, collected on Romblon Island, Philippines, 6 September 1892 by the Menage Expedition.

Bourns and Worcester and Deignan were correct in believing that the specimens from Tablas are separable from *Dicaeum trigonostigma intermedium* of Romblon. In addition to his tentative suggestion in his USNM type catalogue (Deignan, 1961: 506), Deignan left a handwritten note in the tray containing the USNM specimens from Tablas, reading "Should be named — like *intermedium* but throat washed with yellow (HGD)." The Tablas subspecies is appropriately named as follows:

Dicaeum trigonostigma cnecolaemum, new subspecies

HOLOTYPE: USNM 315770, adult male, collected at "Badajos" [=Badajoz], Tablas Island, Philippines, on 29 September 1892, by D. C. Worcester and F. S. Bourns (Menage Expedition no. 2690 1/2).

DIAGNOSIS: Similar to *D. t. intermedium* of Romblon Island, but adult males with throat washed with yellow instead of being pale neutral gray, and breast slightly deeper orange-yellow; blue of dorsum slightly less blackish, especially on the forehead. Immature males have chins distinctly yellow rather than gray as in *intermedium*, and the green of the dorsum is slightly less grayish. No females from Romblon were available, but females from Tablas are yellowish on the throat, and the subspecific differences probably parallel those of the immature males. The two subspecies do not differ in size.

RANGE: The island of Tablas, Philippines.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek, *knekos*, meaning pale yellow, and *laimos*, meaning throat, the distinguishing character of the subspecies in all known plumages.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: *D. t. cnecolaemum*, adult males 6, immature males 2, adult females 2, unsexed immature 1. *D. t. intermedium*, adult males 5, immature males 2.

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NOTE ADDED IN PROOF: Upon further investigation, I find that *Tephrodornis grisola* Blyth, 1843, must indeed replace *M[uscitrea] cinerea* Blyth, 1847, as the name for the Mangrove Whistler. Mayr and others who have considered *grisola* unidentifiable were apparently not aware that Blyth's holotype is extant. See Mukherjee, 1970, *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 67: 112-113.